DENT.

Little Judge Looks for 20,000 Majority - Military Intimidation Threatened-The Judge Ready to Fight at any Time-The Fifteenth Amendment.

The Washington correspondent of the New York.

Meraki writes that paper as follows:—
Judge Dent is now here for the purpose of attending to some private law business, having come from kiesissippi a few days ago, where he was engaged in a spirited joint oratorical trial with his opponent, Alcorn. The Judge is not much like his senior brother, Frederick T., of warlike antecedents, either in personal appearance or manner. Fred is of ordinary stature and prone to put on airs. Lewis is ordinary stature and prone to put on airs. Lewis quite small, but, unlike most little men, he is modes and unassuming. There is very little vanity about Lewis; he is very practical, a good lawyer, with a fine practice, and very much esteemed in the social

The Judge dropped in on your correspondent the other day and had a talk, some portion of which may be interesting to your readers.

Dent Anticipates Twenty Thousand Majority. Your correspondent, among the first questions sked Judge Bent what he really thought of his

"My dear sir," said the Judge, "I have no doubt that I will be chosen Governor of Mississippi by 20,000 majority. Scarcely a white mag in the State, except the hangers-on of General Ames and a lew chances of election? imported radicals, will vote for Alcorn. Even some of the very appointees of General Ames are secretly in my favor, only refraining from expressing their preference publicly through fear of losing their positions. I will get all the white votes and at least one-third of the colored vote, which exceeds that of the whites by about 8000."

"Then you have no fear at all of defeat, Jadge?" said your correspondent.
"No, sir, not the slightest. My election is as assured as anything of the kind can be," was the an-

General Ames and the Threatened Military Interference.
"How is it about General Ames' reported threat to

use military force if necessary to defeat you for Governor? Did the General really make such a Judge Dent.—There is no question of it. In the presence of members of his own staff Ames declared that sooner than allow my election he would march his military forces through Mississippi, take them from one place to another, and thus overawe the

Correspondent—Of course you have seen that General Ames has denied that charge? Judge Deut—Yes, I have seen the denial; but it is a fact, nevertheless, that respectable persons, against whose truthfulness nothing can be advanced, have made affidavits in which they posivanced, have made adidavits in which they positively charge that Ames made use of that threat. Those adidavits were sent to the Secretary of War, and I have no doubt you will ind them on the in the War Department. If I am not mistaken, one of the adidavants is a member of Ames' staff; but I won't be positive on that point. I am satisfied, however, that members of his staff would swear to the fact if they could be assured that a fair investigation would be instituted. But fearing that no investigation would be ordered, and that they would only expose themselves to the hostility of their superior officers, and perhaps lose their positions in the bargain, without at the same time accomplishing any good, these staff officers prudently remain silent. Ames is an unscrupulous and ambitious officer. His object is to as and ambitious officer. His object is to make himself one of the United States Senators from Mississippi, and he will use every means to compass that end. In spite of all that, however, I shall beat

Accorn.

Correspondent—Will you supply us with copies of those affidavits, Judge? I should like to publish

Judge Dent-I have no copies in my possession; but you can obtain them, I have no doubt, from Secretary Belknap. Judge Dent has not been Challenged to Fight. Mississippi you were challenged to fight by some of

your opponents?

Judge Dent—No, sir, it is not. I have never received anything like a challenge from any of them. Some of the discussions during the canvass have been very warm and exciting; but there has been no

His Difficulty with Power and Fisher.

Correspondent—There is a story that your trip to Washington at present was prompted by a desire to denounced. The name stated, I believe, is Power or Judge Dent-I understand now, sir, to what you

allude. The persons you name circulated a base slander and libel against me, which originated in a special Government duty I had to perform in New Orleans towards the end of the last ariministration. was sent down to New Orleans by Commissione Rollins to investigate some revenue frauds, and discovering that certain persons were implicated, caused their arrest and examination. They were held by the court for trial. A fellow named Penniman got up the story that I had compromised the case for \$24,000. I returned to Washington, I denanded an investigation, and the Commissioner ent proper officials to New Orleans to ascertain the rue state of affairs. These officials reported that he charge that I had compromised was baseless, and that the accused were still held by the court. The folly of the charge was evident to the Commissioner, who was privy to all my proceedings, and approved them. Well, this fellow Penniman was afterwards appointed by Mr. Delano to some internal revenue office in New Orleans, and as soon as I heard of it I went to Mr. Delano and requested his dismissal. The result was that the Commissioner dismissal. The result was that the Commissioner telegraphed immediately to New Orleans to dismiss Penniman, and the latter was, in point of fact, deprived of his office before nightfall. This is the cause of the fellow's spite against me. I met him once here in Washington on the street, and he had the impudence to come up to me and say that he would withdraw all his letters and charges against me if I would procure him an appointment. My

Kick the Fellow off the Sidewalk. In revenge for this he worked up the former charges against me and sent them to Power, who is lican radical candidate for Lieutenant

Governor of Mississippi on the ticket with Alcorn. The Judge's Views on the Duello. I don't believe in bravado of any kind, but this I must say that I always hold myself responsible for anything I say against a person. If I do a wrong I am willing to retract; but if I have merely spoken or written the truth and am challenged or insulted, I will fight. No man has a right to abuse and insult metric without helm ready to alway satisfactions. another without being ready to give satisfaction. Leave Mississippi to avoid a light! Why, I am going back there again to remain till the election is over, and they know it. They know, too, that if they d ired any communication with me, my friend, Colonel larksdale, would attend to it.

The Conservatives Must Ratify the Fifteenth Amendment.

"Why," said the Judge, "nothing can be more ridiculous than the story of some of the radicals that if the conservative ticket is elected the fifteenth amendment won't be ratified. Everybody who usderstands the matter knows that the ratification of the fifteenth amendment must be done before the fitteenth amendment must be done before the fitteenth amendment must be done before the State can be admitted. It is a condition proc dent to admission, and therefore must be ratified, It is only one of these stories concected to draw Lway the negro vote from us.

On Which Side is Senator Wilson? The Judge next referred to Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and asked your correspondent if he knew upon which side the Natick statesman was; r correspondent said no. The Judge went on to that he had enderstood that Wilson urged that Government should take no side in the Missisto fight it out unembarrassed by Fede-interference. "Notwithstanding this,"

rai interference. "Notwithstanding this," said the Judge, "I have seen Mr. Airorn, who is a gentleman of the highest characte repeatedly during the campaign read a letter pir, whigh to have been written by Senator Wilson, in high he (Wilson) declares in emphatic terms in favor of the election of the radical ticket, New, I have no doubt Airorn believes the letter genuine, and it may be; but I am inchned to think it is bogus and palmed off on Airorn by some unscriptious party,"

Grant at Heart a Conservative.

Grant at Heart a Conservative. Your correspondent's talk with Judge Dent embraced many other topics, but none of them except one more not yet mentioned are sufficiently interesting to justify a prolongation of this report. The exceptional case related to Judge Dent's idea of the President's private feelings as regards conservational may sum up briefly Judge Dent's opinion as for

FIRST EDITION

| lows:—The Judge considers that Grant is in secret
a conservative, which he refrains from showing
through motives of expediency. The Judge gathers
the not from actual expressions of the President
but from his own estimate of the President's natural

MEDICAL MURDER.

Another Abortion Case—Death of the Victim
—Arrest of the Marderer.

The St. Louis Republican of Saturday gives the particulars of another of the horrible medical murders which for weeks past have been outraging

An inquest was held at No. 277 West Randolph street yesterday morning on the remains of Jennie Sterchel, a young woman who came there to seek employment in the capacity of milliner from Mrs. Ray, the landlady. Her request for work was granted on Friday evening, two weeks ago, and she died very suddenly at Sociock on Thursday morning, from the effects of an abortion produced on her by Dr. MacRae.

The following is the evidence:

Mrs. Eliza Ray, being sworn, testified as follows:
On Friday, two weeks ago to-day, Jennie Sterchel came to my house if keep a dressmaker's store) and asked me if I would take her to work for her board; I told her I thought she would not be able to work;

I told her I thought she would not be able to work; she looked very badly; this conversation took place on Thursday evening: I then said she might come on Friday, and I would see my son meantime, and would then let her know whether I would take bor; she came on Friday morning, and I then told her that I had concluded not to take her; she salo, "Pon't say so, do take me; I will sleep on the floor, anything, if you will only take me;" she pleaded with me so hard that I finally told her that if she would give me good references she might come for a week, and if she liked me, and I did her, she could stay longer; she appeared thankful and went away; in a short time she returned with her satchel; shortly after she came, she said she felt badly, and laid down; on Salurday she said she felt better, and down; on Salurday she said she felt better, and I gave her some light work to do; Sunday she was up most of the time; on Monday worked all day; on Tuesday she asked me if she might go down town and see her doctor; I told her ves; she went between 9 and 10 A. M., and came back about 2 P. M., and I noticed she had been vomiting; I asked her what was the matter; she said, "I wisn I was dead, or out of the world some way, I cannot live, I am so sick;" I told her to lie down; she did so, and then called me to her, and said that the doctor had put her in a warm bath, and had given her an electric shock; in the morning she attempted to work, but I saw she was too ill to work, and told her to go and lie down, which she did; she then said, if any one came to the house not to let them know who she was, but to tell them she was a girl that worked for me; on Wednesday evening she asked me to send me; on Wednesday evening she asked me to send for Dr. MacRae, whose office was on South Clark street; he did not come till Thursday; I told the doctor she was dangerous; he said no, she was not; i asked him what was the matter with her, and he said that her tonsils were affected; I sat up with her on Wednesday night; about 12 or 1 o'clock on Thursday moraing she called me to her and asked if there was any one in the room; I said there was, she said, "Can't they me home?" I said there was; she said, "Can't they go home? I want to tell you something;" I told her they could not, as I could not manage her alone; about 5 or 6 not, as I could not manage her atone; about 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning they all left but Miss Ella Haywood; she then askel me if they had all gone, and I told her yes; she then said I have deceived you and have something to tell you, and now wish to tell you the truth; she said, "Now, you are sure, Mrs. Ray, that there is no one here, for if I live I den't ware now one to know what I are going to the don't want any one to know what I am going to tell you, and if I die, I do; "I told her there was no one there; she then said that Jim Ottman took her to Dr. MacRae and paid him \$50 to perform an abortion on her; she then said something about a second time he operated on her; didn't proceed and told her not to, and told her to tell me if she felt heppy, and was willing to die; she said, "You must hear this, Mrs. Ray;" she said so two or three times; she then said that on Tueslay when she came home said that on Tuesday when she came home sick, she went down to Dr. MacRae's office, and he had operated on her, and that he had murdered her; that she suffered a thousand deaths while in his office; I asked her if she paid him any money, and she said yes, that she paid him \$6, and agreed to pay him \$10 more when she got well; I then asked her if he had performed upon her before, and she said yes; she died about \$6 'clock A. M. Thursday; a few minutes after she died, Dr. Mac Rae came in, and some one said, "Doctor, you have come in too late;" he said, "Is that so? when did she pass away?" and then started to go out, and I called him into the kitchen and asked him what was going to be done with her body; he said that he would see that the city buried her, and I said, "That won't do, I did not the suffered a thousand deaths while in his office:

confession about you I think you are in duty concession about you I think you are in duty bound to see her decently buried;" he said, "What do you mean?" I told him that when she was dying she told me all his transactions with her; he said again, "What do you mean?" and I said, "You doctored her, didn't you?" and he said, "Yes;" I said, "She says that you attempted to commit an abortion on her, but that there was nothing the matter with her;" he said, "I will swear before God that I never did." I said, "The evidence is too plain, deater." he did; I said, "The evidence is too plain, doctor;" he turned very pale, but did not answer; he then said "I will see that she is buried, and will send up a coffin to-day; she shan't be buried by the city;" about 10 o'clock he came again and told me that the coffin would be up at noon, and that he had made arrangements for her to lie in vault for a week, until some young man came from the East, and then he

city buried her, and I said, "That won't do, I did not ask the city to help take care of her, and from her

THE VERDICT. The jury then retired, and, after a short delibera tion, brought in the following verdict:—
That the said Jennie Sterchel came to her death That the said Jennie Sterchel came to her death at No. 277 West Randolph street, in the city of Chi-cago, November 15, 1869, from the effects of an abortion or an attempted abortion produced on her by Denton MacRae, at his office, No. 149 South

would prove that nothing of the kind had been done.

ARREST OF THE DOCTOR. After the inquest, Coroner Cleaves issued a warrant for Dr. Mackae's arrest. He was immediately taken into castony and placed in the county jail.

DISASTER.

Wreek of the Schooner Margaret Kenuedy-How our Consters are Manned.

The New York Herald of yesterday contains the

following thrilling narrative:—
On Monday last, the 15th instant, the schooner Margaret Kennedy, owned by Mr. Shadford, of Milford, and having on board her captain, Frank A. Rich; the mate, Franklin Ryder, and the wife of the latter, but without a crew, left New Jersey for Milford, Conu, She had on beard 128 tons of coal, fifteen tons of which were on the main hatch and seven on the fore hatch, on deck, and the remainder below. It was a heavy cargo for the Hudson, the vessel's deck being almost flush with the water; but it seemed madness to send a vessel so laden through the Sound. Nevertheless, obedient to the mandate of the rapacious individuals who were her consigners, the captain had to put to sea. It was blowing hard from the northwest, when the vessel was off the Battery waiting for a pilot, and it blew still fresher at Hell Gate. The pilot left when off the North Brothers, and gave the schooner in charge to Captain Rich. The weather being very threatening, it was thought best to anchor at Hart's Island, which was accordingly done; but the anchor was weighed again at 2 A. M., and the schooner continhed her voyage, at imminent risk of going down, and finally arrived off Charles Island, where the anchor was again dropped at half-past ten. The captain went ashorere, stating to the mate that he was going home to spend Thanksgiving, and that he (Mr. Ryder) should take charge. Charles Island is about four miles from the main land, and a sand bar (only at low water) forms a connection between. It was, consequently, a dangerous place to be should the wind change and it come on to blow hard. The captain sert a pilot on board about half-past five, and, as the wind had died away in the meantime, no attempt was made to get her underway. The foresul and was made to get her underway. The lorestate and it, however, were got up in preparation for a breeze. This was done under direction of the pilot, who soon after went ashore, saying that he would come on board again should the wind spring up.

After supper the mate "turned in," leaving his

After supper the mate "turned in," leaving his wife to watch. About half-past 9 he was aroused by his watchful wife, who saw the sail flapping 10 and fro, but on examining the horizon he saw no immediate datger, and again retired to sieep, not, however, without first giving the schooner five fathoms more of chain. An hour later the mate was aroused by Mrs. Ryder, who was greatly alarmed at the threatening appearance of the weather. The wind blew strongly from the southward and eastward, and was getting fresher every minute, while high-running waves dashed across the hows and broke with a resounding noise on the bar decay. The running waves dashed across the bows and broke with a resounding noise on the bar close by. The mate found that the schooner was dragging, and at once gave out more chain. With great exertion and the assistance of Mrs. Ryder, the sails were taken in and stowed. The wind and waves momentarily increased in force and violence, and the water dashed over the rails and bows. At this time Mrs. Ryder discovered that the sea was peuring in through a wide issure near the rouder posts, and also that it was coming in fast from the deck through the rotten hatches. At haif-past is there were two feet of water in the hold. It was now blowing a perfect hurricane, and the appailing fact became evident that in a few minutes the vessel would go down. The mate were it of work at the pumps, while his wife hoisted

lights as signals of distress. Hour after hour went by, the mate being relieved at the pumps every fifteen minutes by Mrs. Ryder; but no help came. At length the yawl was pulled up, and, obedient to the voice of her husband, the courageous woman stepped on board; but, missing her footbold narrowly escaped drowning. She was only rescued by a desperate effort. But there was no time to be lost. The schooner was settling down by the head, as preparing fer a final plunge. Mrs. Ryder again jumped on board the yawl; but striking her side against the gunwale, tumbled across the thwarts and was severely hurt. Ryder leaped in after her, first, however, throwing in a coil of small rope, a hatchet and pair of knives, and the boat drifted astern. The two unfortunates were hardly clear of the vessel when she rolled once and then went down in the bubbling waves head foremost. The mate had fortunately connected his thirty-four fathom line to the painter, so that the boat rode anchored to the stern of the sunken vessel. They remained in that position until five o'clock; but as the yawl was filling with water and the island right abcam, and the bar right in their lee, the mate concluded to pull up as close as he could towards the wreck and cut connection with it. There was nothing for it then but to take to the cars and pull for the weat side of the island. Though severely bruised Mrs. Ryder kept at ont connection with it. There was nothing for it then but to take to the cars and pull for the west side of the island. Though severely bruised Mrs. Ryder kept at her oar until the boat (three-quarters of an hour later), thumped against the rocks, when she was stern, thumped against the rocks, when she was asked into the sea. The mate then threw himself a ter her, and with great difficulty reached the shore with the heroine in his arms. The sea was tremendous, and several times almost dragged them back into its key grasp. It was as much as Mr. Ryder could do, so worn and exhausted was he by his excould do, so worn and exhausted was he by his ex ertions, to reach high-water mark, where he faid down to rest. The house of John and Fred Schmidt was eventually reached, where the mate and his wife remained two days, receiving every possible kindness from the owners of the house. On Friday morning some parties came over from Milford, and the mete and his wife prevented to Bridgeport, the the mate and his wife proceeded to Bridgeport, the ticket master at that place giving them tickets to their homes free of charge.

RADICAL ROCHEFORT.

The Great Agitator in Paris—His Reception and Speech at a Public Meeting. Paris (Nov. 7) Correspondence of the London Nows.

M. Rochefort, the hero of the hour, appeared yesterday evening at a public electoral meeting of the First Circumscription, in the Rue Doudeauville, La Chapelle. M. Vermorel, formerly editor of the Courrier Francais, was in the chair. About fifteen hundred persons were present. M. Rochefort, on mounting the tribune was saluted with enthusiastic and ing the tribune, was saluted with enthusiastic and unanimous cheers, which lasted for several minutes. When silence was obtained he was very pale, and for some time his voice faltered, but it gradually became audible. He said:—
Citizens, the emotion which I cannot conceal may

cirizens, the emotion which I cannot conceal may perhaps give you a poor idea of my energy; but when an exile, on returning home, meets with such a reception as you have just given me, such emotion is, I hope, excusable. You do not yet know me, but you trust me aiready, and I thank you. At Brussels, as at Paris, I have daily watched the progress of the great revolution which we will accomplish together. If I have taken the oath it is only because I shrink from nothing to serve the cause of the people. The question of the oath is a serious ene. I have taken it with my eyes onen. I know well enough that on. it with my eyes open. I know well enough that on the day after the revolution they who passed under this yoke will be put in the Index. But I accept this situation, and am resigned beforehand. Let the revolution do with me as it will. The oath, moreover, is less humiliating to the candidate who sub-mits to take it than to the Government which im-poses it, and thereby shows its terror at certain

The Commissary of Police, interrupting, gave two warnings;—
First, because the constitutional question of the oath could not be discussed; and, second, because prophecies of a republic could not be tolerated under the Emperor's Government,

M. Rochefort continued:—

Never did a strong Government more s'upidly avow its weakness than the present one did by the invention of the oath. It pretends to call on universal suffrage to pronounce between itself and us, and when universal suffrage is about to answer, shuts up its mouth. I have thought it my duty to offer you my services without any reserve. Chipson we have

my services without any reserve. Citizens, we have a common object. I have never concealed my intentions, and I see that you agree with me.

Loud cries followed of "Yes, yes!" On descending from the tribune, M. Rochefort had difficulty in gaining his place, so much was he pressed upon by people striving to shake hands with him. It was unanimously regulated at this meeting that Rochefort had the proposed to the the proposed monsly resolved at this meeting that Rochefort should be the sole candidate. Simultaneously another meeting in the same cir-

Simultaneously another meeting in the same cir-cumscription was held at the Folies Believille, M. Gambetta in the chair. M. Laurier reiterated his determination to withdraw in favor of Rochefort. After waiting till the time fixed by law for closing, in the hope that the favorite candidate would mak his appearance, the meeting separated with cries of "Vive Rochefort!"

The Rappel publishes the following letter:—

My Dear Friends: The court journals absolutely will have it that I am under obligation to the Emperor, because after arresting me at the frontier he set me at liberty eight hours later. I desire to have the public for jadge, and not the Constitutionnel. The truth is that at noon a Commissary of Police said to me, "You are a prisoner," and at 8 in the evening he added, "You are free." There is the whole incident in all its simplicity. The magnamity of the Government, therefore, emissts in having done a foolish thing at noon, and finding out its mistake at 8-just as in everything it has done for the last eighteen years, when it was "too late." The story which these ournalists tell about a safe conduct is all a fable. have seen no safe conduct. Nobody ever spoke to me of one. Had the Government had the bad taste to offer me one, I should probably have answered that I did not care about being safe, and did not want to be conducted, and most likely thrown the document in the face of the donor. This explana-

tion was necessary to excuse my ingratitude, which is more radical than ever. Jille poinces de main HENRI ROCHEPORT. The Soir observes upon this characteristically "irreconcilable" letter that the safe conduct must exist, otherwise M. Rochefort would at this moment be imprisoned, pursuant to the sentence of four months against him for his assault upon a printer, and that if he did not get a netification of it, which must have been sent by post, the only reason was that it was desired to spare him the unpleasantness of a twenty-four hours' sojourn in custody at Feignies. It says that M. Rochefort, on being told that telegraphic orders had come to set him at liberty, thanked the Commissary of Police for his courtess, and mentioned tool. Police for his courtesy, and mentioned inci-dentally that the *Lanterne* would shortly cease to appear. The irreconcilable journals are not one as to the policy of the act of special elemency to Rochefort. In the Liberte M. Emile de Girardin halls it in an article headed "Bravo," and seems to think it diminishes the chance of Rochefort's election. But M. Rouher's organ (the Public) grouns over the act as an "ill-judged expedient." Both the Liberte and Public, however, agree in drawing the logical consequence for a set of confidence of the con ousequence that a safe conduct ought not now to be refused to M. Ledru Rollin.

I feel scarcely a doubt that M. Rochefort will be elected by an enormous majority, and this was the general opinion at a grand dinner given last night by M. Emile de Girardin, at which M. Emile Odivier

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The Latest News of the Distinguished Tra-veiller.

At a late meeting of the London Royal Geographi-cal Society, a long correspondence was read by the Secretary, chiefly of a geographical nature, describ-ing the travels of Dr. Livingstone. The first was a note to Dr. Kirk from the Doctor himself, bearing date July 8, 1868, and written from near Lake Bangweolo. The following is an extract:—'I have

had no news from anywhere for two years and up-wards. The Arabs have all been overflowing in kindness. I borrow this paper from Mohammed Bezarib, for I am up here without any, * * * I have found what I believe to be the sources of the Nile between 10 degrees and 12 degrees south, or nearly in the position assigned to them by Ptolemy. It is not one source from a lake, but upwards of twenty of them. Lake Llemba, which possibly is an arm of Tanganyika, has four rivers dowing into it. arm of Tanganyika, has four rivers dowing into it. One I measured, and found it to be 294 feet, say 100 yards, high, and waist deep, and dowing fast in September. * Taking these four rivers as one line of drainage (a fifth from Marcaga must be added), then the Chambeze flows from the side into the centre of a great valley, and receives three streams as large as the Isls at Oxford, or Avou at Hamilton." The next communication was a very full despatch from Dr. Livingstone to the Earl of Clarendon, dated July, 1868, and sent from the same place as the note to Dr. Kirk. It was an interesting account of the great traveller's explorations, written in excellent spirits, and speaking hopefully of the result of his great travelers explorations, written in excellent spirits, and speaking hopefully of the result of his inhors. It gave details of the general facts mentioned in the above quotation as to the sources of the Nile. The postscript to this despatch was:—"Always remething new from Africa—a large tribe lives in underground houses in Qua. Some excavations are said to be thirty miles long, and have running rills in them; a whole district can stand a siege in them. The writings therein, I have been told by some of the people, are on wings of animals."

FROM THE SOUTH.

Murder in Mississippi.

Despatch to The Evening Tetegraph, MEMPHIS, Nov. 22. — James West, a mule driver of Madison county, Ky., was murdered last week near Tippo, Tallahatchie county, Miss., by a man named Moore, who was in West's employ. After murdering West, he secreted the body in a swamp, and proceeded to Water Valley, where he attempted to dispose of his mules, . West's body in the meantime was discovered. Moore was arrested and confessed

The Mahau Injunction Case. President Brinkley, of the Little Rock Rullroad, accompanied by Mr. McRae, counsel for the Memphis and El Paso Railroad, left for Little Rock to-day, to be present to-morrow morning, when the motion to dissolve the injunction granted the Mahan party will be argued. The old as well as the new directory have employed eminent counsel, and the case promises to be one of much interest. One of the morning papers charges that Governor Clayton and other prominent officials of Arkansas are in collusion with the Mahan party, with the intention of robbing the road. A Deputy Sheriff from Little Rock arrived here last night to serve an injunction upon the employes at this end of the road, at Hopefield, opposite here, but came too late for the ferry boat. Consequently he was compelled to postpone serving the process until to-morrow A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Money Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. New York, Nov. 22.—Money easy at unchanged rates; 6@7 on call. The whole talk of the street is of the resumption of specie payment, of which there is great fear among capitalists. Government bonds advanced slightly this A. M. Gold is steady at 12614. Stocks are stronger, with a marked advance in Western shares; Northwestern advanced to 721/4; Pittsburg to 104; and others proportionally. This gave a tone of great buoyancy to all stocks. The Gold Exchange Bank resumes clearing this

afternoon.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, Nov. 22.—Stocks strong. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 126%. Five twenties, 1832, coupon, 115%; do. 1864, do., 112%; do. 1865, do., 1134; do. do., new, 115%; do. 1867, 115%; do. 1868, 115%; Ten-forties, 107%; Virginia sixes, new 53; Missouri sixes, 91%; Canton Company, 52%; Camberland preferred, 26%; New York Central, 183%; Erie, 28%; Reading, 98%; Hudson River, 163%; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 89%; Hillinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83; Chicago and Rock Island, 104; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185%; Western Union Telegraph, 36%.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Bremen Steamer.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Nov. 22 .- The Bremen steamer Ohio brought over two hundred passengers and

Housebreaker Arrested. A man named Michael Ward, halling from Philadelphia, was arrested and imprisoned here for entering the house of Mr. Lowery, it is supposed designing robbery and murder. He was

FROM THE WEST.

discovered when standing with a deadly weapon

in the room where Mr. and Mrs. Lowery were

Burning of a Propeller-Loss of Life.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. CHICAGO, Nov. 22 .- The propeller Belle, from Manitowoc for Milwaukee, with lumber and shingles, was burned off Port Washington on Saturday evening. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. Captain Barnes and the wheelsman, Charles Menturs, were drowned. The others on board were picked up by the brig J. Hutchinson, and brought to this port. The vessel was valued at \$12,000, insured for \$10,000. She was owned at Milwaukee.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Highway Robbery and Murder. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Nov. 22 .- A tailor named Dehrger was found senseless, on the Missouri river bank, having been shot, at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, and robbed of his money. The assassins have not yet been arrested. Ogden to be the Junction of the Pacific Roads.

Reliable authority says Ogden was agreed upon as the junction of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, on Saturday.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations. By the Anglo-American Cable. Paris, Nov. 22 .- The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes

ANTWERP, Nov. 22.—Petroleum opens firm at 60 cf.

ANTWERP, Nov. 22.—Petroleum opens firm at 60½ f. Bremen, Nov. 22.—Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged on Saturday night.

Hamburo, Nov. 22.—Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged on Saturday night.

London, Nov. 22.—11 A. M.—Consols,23½ for money and account, 5-26s of 1862, 83½; of 1865, old, 12½; of 1867, 84; 10-40s, 78; Erie, 20½; Illinois Central, 20½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

Liverpool, Nov. 22.—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orieans, 11½d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull.

LONDON, Nov. 22-11 A. M .- Sugar, 398, 9d., on the spot. Sperm Oil, £21. Turpentine, 28s. 9d., 03 Rus Calcutta Linscod, 60s. 9d.@61s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 22—1 P. M.—United States 5-203 of sep, 82%. Illinois Central, 99%. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—1 P. M.—Cotton quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 22—1 P. M.—Tallow quiet and steady at 47s. 3d.

Nov. 22—1 P. M.—Tallow quiet and steady FRANKFORT, Nov. 22.—United States 5-20s opened

firm at \$91(689)4.

HAVRE, Nov. 22.—Cotton opened quiet and steady at 1843/f., aftont. BREMEN, Nev. 22.—Petroleum opens firmer at a halers 66 groats. HAMSURG, Nov. 22.—Petroleum opens quiet at 18

marc-bancos ss.

Paris, Nov. 22-3:30 P. M.—The Bourse closed quiet but firm. Rentes, 71f. 82c.

Frankfort, Nov. 22-3:30 P. M.—United States 5-20s are active and firm.

THE PRESEDENT'S MESSAGE.

Rumors of His Intended Financial Suggestions. Rumors of His Intended Financial Suggestions. Washington Correspondence of the Beaver (Pa.) Radical. The chief feature of the message, as the Executive has up to this time revolved it over in his own mind, is the financial question. In regard to this, in a conversation last Saturday night in the presence of ex-Attorney-General B. H. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, who was seated with the President in conversation in the late red parlor, where your correspondent was also admitted, the President stated that he had several important recommendations to make to Congress on financial matters; one was to give more extended powers to the Secretary of the Treasury in extended powers to the Secretary of the Treasury in the liquidation of the debt, and not to confine it to a certain amount, or at least not to so small an amount

Another was to allow the tax bills to remain un-Another was to allow the tax bills to remain unchanged for another year, so as to be certain of a large revenue, which will work great results in that time, taken in connection with the progress already attained. A third proposition, he mentioned, was in relation to funding the debt at a lower rate of interest. This the President considered extremely necessary, and should be carried out at the earliest moment, as the Government was paying entirely too much interest. much interest.

much interest.

The last point mentioned was the speedy resumption of specie payment. He though this would put an end to the infamous operations of gold speculators, and by putting a stop to fluctuations would strengthen the industries of the country and restore greater confidence and unparalleled prosperity.

WASHBURN.

One Cause of the "Unpleasantness" with Lopez. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Hearth writes as follows;— In 1863 Minister Washburn, learning that Lopez,

In 1863 Minister Washburn, learning that Lopez, of Paraguay, desired to obtain arms from some foreign country, told Lopez that in the United States the best rifles, cannon, and other warlike weapons were manufactured; that nothing equal to them could be found in the whole world; and at the same time he volunteered to procure specimens of the different fabrics in this country. President Lopez gladly accepted the offer and handed to Mr. Washburn an amount of money which by some is stated to have been \$5500, and by others \$10,000. With this amount Washburn, on coming or sending to the United States, was to obtain specimens of the different kinds of arms manufactured in this country, and to have them forwarded to Lopez. This was and to have them forwarded to Lopez. This was about a year before the war between Brazil and Paraguay. Lopez waited and waited, but nothing was heard of the warlike specimens from the United States. Washburn informed Lopez that he had purchased the required specimens, but on learning of their non-arrival wrote to his agent in New York, and was informed, as he stated in his testimony before the committee, that the export of the arms was prevented by our Government under a law which prohibited the exporting of warlike arms during one prohibited the exporting of warlike arms during our domestic war. Washburn, therefore, wrote to the State Department here, asking that the prohibition State Department here, asking that the prohibition be removed as to the arms intended for President Lopez. According to Washburn the exportation was finally allowed, but when the arms reached Buenos Ayres they were seized by the authorities there. This is Mr. Washburn's explanation, which, however, is doubted by some people. Lopez is reported to have told Minister McMahon that his cause suffered incalculable injury by reason of the fallare of these arms to reach Pariguay before the commencement of the Brazilian hostilities. Had they arrived in time Lopez would not have been compelled to depend upon flint-lock muskets, and the pelled to depend upon flint-look muskets, and the condition of existing aliairs might be very different. Lopez, therefore, regards the blundering or neglect of Washburn as one of the principal causes of the protracted hostilities, and has, naturally, no very friendly disposition towards the author of his empar-

HARD MONEY.

Secretary Boutwell's New Programme-Gold and Silver in 1871. From semi-official sources I have ascertained that, after consultation with leading New York balkers and also with Western financiers, Secretary Butwell has decided to submit at an early day-probably in his annual report—the following programme for return to specie payments to the consideration of

Congress:

1. The national banks to redeem their notes for greenbacks by July 1, 1879.

2. The Government to redeem its greenbacks in gold after January 1, 1871.

gold after January 1, 1871.

3. Free banking for all parties upon bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent, in gold.

4. This point is not quite settled. There is some division in regard to the question whether the banks shall be permitted to issue notes as now, or whether the United States shall take charge of an errelation by the issue of greenings and an analysis many hat sind. by the issue of greenbacks on a plan somewhat simi lar to that of the Bank of England. It is, however, understood that no greenbacks of a smaller denomination than \$5 or \$10 will be issued.

The free-banking clause of this programme, which finds great favor among those who have been per-mitted to see it, was inserted to satisfy the Westera States, where the greatest obstacles to a resumption

of specie payments now exist.
Senator Sherman, who is now here, is engaged in preparing a bill for funding the public deat, which he will present early in the coming session. The bill will embrace all the features of the bill intro-duced by him during the last session, with the excention of the rate of interest at which the debt is to funded, which will be higher, instead of as was contemplated some months ago, -- Cor. N. F. World.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Nov. 22, 1865.

There is a moderately active Money market this morning both for call and time loans. The Stock market opened this morning with a sharp demand for local stocks, and the activity affords employment for much of the loanable capital of the banks, nominally at 6 per cent, interest, but with the usual evasive arrangements, rendering it highly remuners tive to stockholders and directors to lend on cal Meanwhile they are so exceedingly prudent in their operations that first-class basiness paper is sent begging to the streets, where it is subjected to rates ranging all the way from 10 to 25 per cent.

Gold opened at 12616, the closing price on Saturday, and at noon is quoted on Third street at 12516.

There is very little doing in Government bonds, and price over them. and prices are about the same as quoted at the clos. of business on Saturday.

There was quite an active movement in stocks to

day, and prices were well sustained. State loans were in better demand and sold at 10236 for the first series, and 10s for the third do. City sixes im proved 5, selling at 1020;1021; for the new and 95; for the old issues. Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 97.

hands at 97.

Reading Railroad was moderatively active and advanced 4, selling at 49½ at 3-16. Philadelphia and Eric Railroad again advanced, and may be quoted fully 3/ higher than on Saturday; sales at 20½. Camden and Annoy Railroad was taken at 119½, and Pennsylvania Railroad at 54. 42 was bid for little Schwicht Railroad. for Little Schuyikill Railroad, 38 for North Pennsylvania Railroad, 53% for Lehigh Valley Railroad, and 35 for Catawissa Railroad preferred. In Canal stocks the only transaction was in Lenigh

Navigation at 34¼ b. o. St. Nicholas Coal changed hands at 3½. Bank shares were steady, with sales of Consolida-Passenger Rallway stocks were without change, Hestonville sold at 12 b. o.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. do... trf.49 1-16

\$2800 do.New.is.102 100 \$2000 Philla & E 78, 84 % 100 \$4000 do...... 84 % 100 \$1000 C & A 68, 83 . 84 100 \$1000 Leh Gold 1 . 97 100 \$104 Mor Cl Sep. 62 % 200 46 sh Consol'n Bk . 200 do . . 85& L49 3-16 do . . 85&1.49 1 46 sh Consol'n Bk. 200 | 10t3.... 42 | 100 | 10t3.... 42 | 100 | 105 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1 do..rg&1.49 do.s5wn.49 3-1 do...ls.49 3-1 do.s5wn.49 5-1

dols.49 4-16 dob5, 49 4 dob10, 49 4 200 sh Hestonv'c.bgo 12 200 do bio. 49 MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 63 of 1881, 117%@117%; do. 1862, 115%15%; do. 1864, 112%@118%; do. 1865, 113%@114; do. 1866, new, 115%@115%; do. 1865, 107%@115%; do. 1868, do., 115%@116; (do. 1868, 107%@107%; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107%@107%; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107%@109; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 126%@126%; Silver, 124@125%; JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 63 of 1881, 117%@117%; 5-203 of 1862, 1166@115%; do., 1864, 112%@113; do., 1865, 113%@115%; 10.405, 107%@116; do., 1865, 115%@115%; 10.405, 107%@116; do., 1865, 115%@115%; 10.405, 107%@116; do., 1868, 115%@116; d

ANTHRACITE COAL SUPPLY.

At the end of the first week in September the tonnage of the eight lines which jointly supply the great markets east of the Susquehauna river with anthracite coal exhibited an excess of 162,505 tons over last year to corresponding date. The next preceding week, however, enanged this surplus to a deficit of 15,653 tons. And thereafter week by week this deficit was enlarged till at the beginning of the present month it had reached the total of 583,583 tons. The next ensuing week fortunately showed an increase of production over the corresponding week last year, whereby the aggregate defleit was reduced to 586,373 tons. This was a small reduction, it is true, yet it was a reduction, and as such was received as a gratifying omen that thenceforward the production per week would diminish the deficit and assure a supply almost

equal to last year. Strange to say, however, the report for the week ending Thursday last on the Schuylkill lines and Saturday last on the Leligh and Lackawanna lines, dissipate this seemingly well-founded expectation; for whilst on four lines there was an increase over the same week last year, on the other four lines there was an over-shadowing decrease, which made the grand total of the eight lines for the week less than last year for the same period.

Below is a statement of the quantity forwarded to market this year and last year, with the increase and decrease by each route:-

Phua, & Read, RR., 4,021,163 3,420,744 Inc. 600,424 Schuylkill Canal., 620,130 913,316 Dec. 293,186 Lehigh Canal and Lehigh & Susy, RR. 1,353,053 1,360,862 Inc. 43,391 Lenga & Susp. 1111 1,850,005 1,650,017 1Det. 230,011 1Det. Lackawanna & Western RR. 1,259,460 1,489,471 Det. 230,011 1Det. & Hudson Cnl. 1,057,385 1,514,095 Dec. 456,760 1Penna, Coal Co... S50,095 S41,147 Inc. S,948

11,937,663 11,951,452 Dec. 613,780 The enormous movement on the Reading road, exceeding four millions of tons, an increase of more than six hundred thousand tons over last year, did not suffice to offset the decrease of tonnage on other lines.

"To Thursday, Nov. 18. †To Saturday, Nov. 13.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Nov. 22 .- The Flour market remains quiet, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few handred barrels were taken in lots by the local trade at \$5@5-25 for superfine; \$0 37 M@5 62 M for extras; \$5 75@6 25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$5.75@6-25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$606 675 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and \$760750 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$6.

The demand for Wheat is quite limited, but prices remain without change. Small sales of Western red at \$1:35:6126, and Pennsylvania do. at \$1:376-138. Hye may be quoted at \$1:05. Corn is in limited request, but prices are well sustained. Sales of 3000 bushels old yellow at \$1:07:61:10; new do. at \$7:090c.; and Western mixed at \$1:02:61.07, according to dryness. Outs are firm but the volume of usiness is light. Sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylv Western at 60.261c. No sales were reported in Bar-

Bark-25 hogsheads No. 1 Quercitron sold on pri-Whisky is quiet and not so firm. We quote wood-bound Western at \$1:10, and from-bound do, at \$1:12,

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTHESS MONROE, Nov. 22.—Passed in for Baltimore-Barque Mendoza, from Rio, and barque Shamrock, littless, and barque Whitehall, for Montavidee.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 22.—Arrived, steamship America, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 22.—Arrived, steamships Brooklyn, Siberia, and Colorado, from New York.

HAVILE, Nov. 22.—Arrived, steamship Cella, from New York, on the way to London.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA NOVEMBER 24.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamer A. U. Stimers, Knox, NewYork, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Grace E. Usnn, Cook, Antwerp, K. A. Souder & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges,
W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of
barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Bombay, Jordan, from Liverpool Oct. 12, with mose, to Peter Wright & Sous. Experienced very rough weather, with heavy SW, gales. 8th inst., was in long 68, and was blown back to Hatterss; since thon have had better weather; no date, lat. —, long. 83, spoke ship Mont Blanc, from Savannan 4th inst., for Liverpool.

Steamship Pioneer, Estrett, 69 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. 20th inst., 10 miles south of Hatters, saw steamship Engle, from New York for Havana; 21st, below Brandywine Light, saw steamship: Surprise, hence for Laguayra, J. W. Everman, for Oharloston, and ship Emily McNear, for Antwerp; below Gross Ledge, saw barque Scotland, from Windsor, N. S.; off upper end of Joe Hogger, barnue Augusta G. Small, from Chha. The Pioneer experienced a violent SR, gale off Cape Lookont, which leated 12 hours; was how to I hour, but sustained no damage. which hated 12 hours; was hove to I hour, but sustained no damage. Bunnette, Tom'in, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to John V. Ohl.
Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, 36 hours from Richmond and Norfolk, with mose and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Co.
Steamer Ann Fliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mose to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.
Sohr John Wethered, Green, 18 days from Norfolk, with

Schr John Wothered, Green, 18 days from Norfolk, with shingles to Norcross & Sheets,
Schr Wm. James, Oulon, S days from James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr J. H. Marvel, Ouillan, 3 days from Rickmond, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Boyal Oak, Errickson, 7 days from Choptank, with railroad ties to Penna, RR Co.
Schr Hoyal Oak, Errickson, 7 days from Choptank, with railroad ties to Penna, RR Co.
Schr J. Cadwalader, Steelman from Boston,
Schr Geo, S. Adems, Baker, from Lonnis,
Schr Heading RR, No. 48, Ross, from Georgetown, D. O.
Schr James L. Maloy, Russell, from Providence,
Schr Oalario, Sparks, from Boston,
Schr Barah Watson, Smith from Boston,
Schr Margane Jefferson, Jefferson, from Cape May,
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltamore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Satellite, Turner, arrived on Saturday from Ar-

Barque Satellite, Turner, arrived on Saturday from Ar dressan, is consigned, vessel and cargo, to Workman & Co Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVEE DE GRACE, Md., Nov. 22.—Seventeen boats left here this morning, as follows:—
John and Annie, Patterson & Lippincott, and Amelia, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Harry and Carrie, and Col. Bolinger, with lumber to H. Croskey.

Harry and Carrie, and Col. Bolinger, with lumber to H. Croskey.
Francis Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blauchard.
Adds, with lumber to McIlvaine & Bush.
Prairie, with lumber to T. P. Caivin & Co.
Escmi. with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
J. H. Clymer, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Maggie, with wood, for Managunk.
Lilly and Estells, with lumber, for Pennsgrove.
A. Page, Son & Co., with lumber, for Salem.
Gen. Reynolds, with bark, for Chester, and pig from to
Cabeen & Co.
Hall & Frank and Kishicoquillas, with lumber, for Wilmington.

Manhattan, with lumber. MEMORANDA. MEMORANDA.

Schr Abbie Ryerson, Colton, 5 days from Oalais for Philadelphia, put into New York 20th inst. for a harror.
Schr M. R. Sameon, Sameon, hence, at Galveston 131k
instant.
Schr Franconia, Oraig; A. Hammond, Paise; V. Sharp,
Sharp; E. G. Irwin, Atkins; and Velma, Treworge, hence,
at Hoston 50th inst.